THE TEAMSTERS

Official Organ of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters

Volume III Number 4
February 1906

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

THE TEAMSTERS

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Application for second-class mail privilege applied for at Indianapolis, Ind.

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BACK TO OLD METHODS.

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"Let us get back to the old methods," was the recent expression of opinion from a labor leader whose name is familiar to every labor man in Chicago. "I am in favor of do-

Whereas, God in his infinite love and wisdom has chosen to call from our midst Brother Patrick Sheehan to an eternal home created by hands divine; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as his brothers in the Soda and Mineral Water Drivers and Helpers' Local, No. 723, of the I. B. of T., extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy and condolence in the sad hour of their loss and affliction. May he who can give as well as take away give hope and comfort and cheer to strengthen their faith, to sustain them in their sorrowful hour of affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official journal for publication.

August Mette,
Chas. Leonard,
Jacob Slemhauer,
Committee L. U. No. 723.

New York, Nov. 17, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

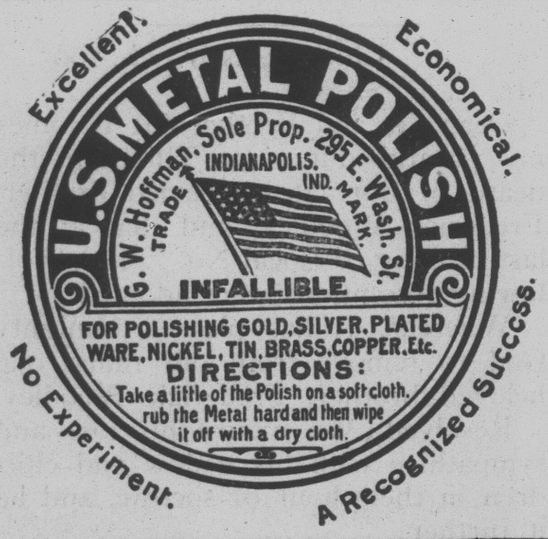
Dear Sir and Brother:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst Bro. Edward Brennan, our brother and fellow workman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with his family in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy be sent to the relatives and to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Magazine for publication. Fraternally,

John J. Cunningham,
Cor. Sec. Local 645.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"Let us get back to the old methods," was the recent expression of opinion from a labor leader whose name is familiar to every labor man in Chicago. "I am in favor of do-

ing things first and telling about them afterward. I do not mean to convey the idea that secrecy, in the sense that I mean it, should be used as a cloak for acts that are detrimental to the honor of labor. It is simply a fact that many an employer would have granted demands in the past and thus averted strikes if he had not been nettled by the published boasts of labor leaders.

"Employers, like the average man, do not like to have their opponents chortling over their probable discomfiture before the trouble actually begins. They come to feel that they will appear in a weak and defenseless light if they do not resist the demands of organized labor, just though they may be. The noisy man is at fault. He is the man who should suffer a mild application of 'gag rule.'

"Earnest and intelligent labor men can then deal with capital in the same way that capitalists deal

W. D. MAHON,
President Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes.

with each other. Men who are planning to buy or sell railroads, for instance, are not in the habit of advertising their intentions until the deal is practically consummated."

There is, of course, another side to the question which has been discussed in the foregoing paragraphs. The advocates of publicity claim that their policy has done more for labor in one year than secrecy ever did in a decade. As it is in the insurance and rebate quarrels in the capitalistic world, their war cry is "publicity." They believe that their policy is the one calculated to more nearly equalize the relations between capital and labor.

To the majority of employers talk of secrecy in labor unions, when unmodified, is apt to appear synonymous with conspiracy and slugging. Unhappily for labor, secrecy has resulted in too many cases in exactly that sort of thing. It is time that a healthier understanding of the dignity of labor should do away with the methods which make for wrongdoing and time after time rent the fabric of respect which labor is steadily weaving about itself. The men interested in the new movement strive to make it clear that their brand of secrecy offers no hope to the man who would break the law.—Exchange.

A DANGER SIGNAL FOR LABOR UNIONS.

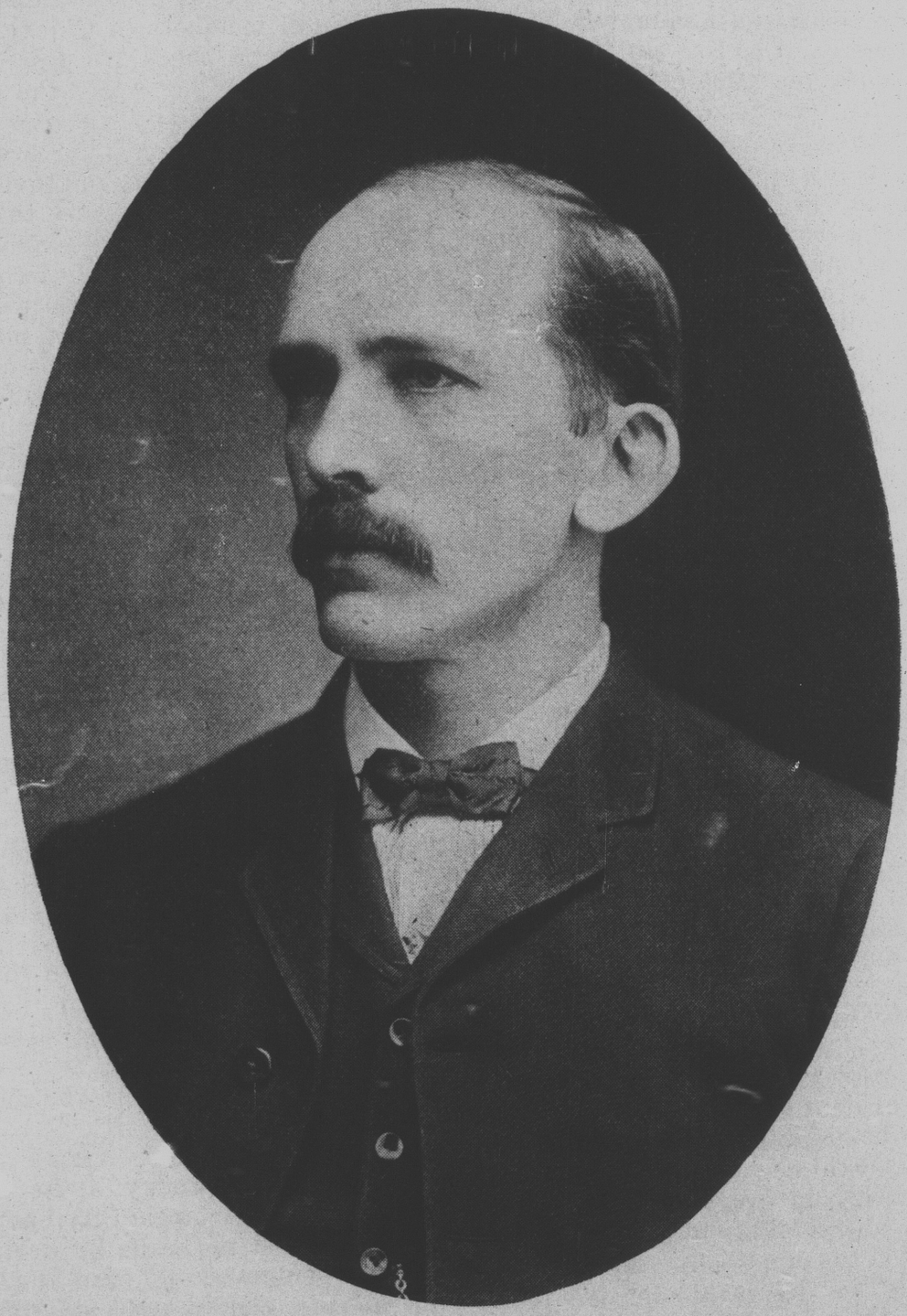
An article in the January Philistine, evidently intended to advertise a strike-breaking bureau of Cleveland, should be read in open meeting repeatedly in every trade union in the country. For, in order to make known to employers the services which this despicable bureau offers them, the editor of the Philistine has exposed the treacherous nature of the bureau's business. Its work consists in maintaining spies in labor unions. According to the Philistine's puff, these spies are for the purpose of keeping employers posted on union purposes and plans; but there is reason to believe, from the development of recent prosecutions of labor union members in Chicago, that they may be there for less lawful purposes. At any rate, the Philistine's article should receive immediate attention from labor organizations. If the puff is not overdone, no labor union can be sure that if it is not equipped with spies from this enterprising bureau. The worst of the matter is that men who will consent to serve in such a way may not be above manufacturing evidence and concocting conspiracies for the undoing of law-abiding union men. That they are not, may possibly be inferred from a recent unanimous decision of the Appellate Court (opinion by Judge Brown), which reverses a conviction of labor unionists for conspiracy, on the ground of the dubiousness of the spy evidenve.

RICH FARMERS WANT THE "OPEN SHOP."

It is to be hoped that organized labor in time will be able to do something to better the condition of the farmer's hired man, who at the present time is obliged to work fourteen and sixteen hours a day for $15 or $20 a month and his "board and keep." The hired man is a brother of the trades-unionist and his sad condition today affords us a realistic picture of what the condition of all the workers were before the days of organization.

Since the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, at its recent convention in Atlantic City has practically forced the issue by declaring for the "open shop" and the right of an employer to work an employe as many hours as he chooses, some consideration of the plight of the unfortunate hired man is due from organized labor at the present time, together with a discussion of the best method of uniting forces with the

newly organized Farmers' Union, which now has locals in a number of western states.



T. L. LEWIS.

The Farmers' Union has already declared itself in sympathy with organized labor and in a number of instances has pledged itself to buy only union labeled goods. Although the National Grange is the older organization, it has been growing more and more arrogant and today does not represent the real needs that the genuine farmers look for from a national association. The National

Grange is merging rapidly into an organization of rich land owners. As such its sympathies are naturally with D. M. Parry, C. W. Post and the Citizens' Industrial Association, with which it has clearly allied itself by its recent declaration against unionism. It is on this account that the Farmers' Union was organized.

There is a natural relation of interests between the labor unions and the genuine farmers. Both suffer from the selfishness of the same trusts; both belong to the toiling

W. B. WILSON.

and producing class of men. The same trusts of employers that grind down the wages of workingmen, boost the prices of everything the farmer has to buy. The trusts set the prices both ways against the farmers and the workingmen. They try and oftentimes succeed in setting the wages of the workingman where they please, and when the workers have anything to buy the trusts always set the price. So it is with the farmers. They must sell their cattle, their grain and hay at the price the trust gamblers fix and they must buy nearly all the products they need at the prices the trusts have established.

Let the workers on the farm and in the shop and factory unite forces against their common enemies!—Shoe Workers' Journal.

HOW IT FEELS TO BE A CITIZEN.

Charles Gibson, the Creek Indian, who has attracted attention by his articles on the Indian, according to the Kansas City Journal, had the restrictions removed from him not long since and became a full-fledged American citizen. His thoughts on the change in his conditions are interesting. He is quoted by the Journal as saying:

"Well, in the first place, you feel kind of salubrious, as the fellow said, and again you kind of take the big head and feel as if you were as good as a Creek negro, and again you find all at once that you are cultivating a fine taste for pie. When you hitch up to your unpainted buggy, minus a top, and you rattle off to your claim of 160 acres of land, and when you arrive there you say within yourself: 'This is my dirt, to own and to hold to myself, my heirs and assigns forever, or until death or a large bundle of greenbacks do us part.' Then you feel salubrious some more, and the next feel that comes upon you is to the effect that you are eligible to any office in the United States if there was not an 'if' in the way. But it is a great satisfaction to know that you have bulged the population of the United States one more, anyway, whether you fill the president's chair or not. Then you think how would an Indian look in the House or Senate. One thing is sure, he will look no worse than Curtis of Kansas, or Logan in his time. We received the papers that takes them off of us the same day that Roosevelt and Parker had the buck ague, election day, and could have voted for them, had we a voting precinct handy. There was a vote lost that might have been placed where it might have done the most good to the greatest number, but we said within ourself, Indian like, 'heedites chee,' which is to say, 'keep an eye on us next time.' Now there are other advantages added to the man with the restrictions removed. One is, he has something to sell now where he did not before; not land, but a solid vote that will bring him a few dollars as long as he lives, without much struggle, his vote being as valuable as that of Roosevelt or Parker, and again one will naturally draw attention to the velvet hand office seeker, who will be sure to recognize you just before the election. He is liable to be very sociable, asking about the health of your good wife and smart children, and then take you around the corner and set 'em up. These little flatter favors are good for the American's health. With all these things in sight, you feel like saying, as Bill Nye did, that before his death he could not be elected senator, even though he fitted the place, but the next day after his death he wished some friend to inscribe on his headstone, 'he got there.' So it is with one having the chains taken from his shins. 'He got there with the restrictions removed' would look well, if he was so fortunate as to have a slab of marble placed over

his head. Take it all in all, as far as we have gone, it looks as if it might be a good thing to take the restrictions off of every man's land."—Horseshoers' Magazine.

WAGE WORKERS ARE UNDULY SUBMISSIVE.

The submissive unorganized factory workers are not the only ones who are compelled to do the bidding of their masters. The same abject submissiveness obtains in a more or less degree in all the occupations in which people work for wages. A striking instance of the dependency of men who ought to be in a position to defy those who order them to endanger their lives was shown lately on the great lakes. Notwithstanding the United States government has, at great expense, provided a system of signals located at points on the great lakes where masters of vessels can easily observe them, and despite the fact that these signals gave warning of the awful storm brewing on Lake Superior, as indicated by the extraordinarily low barometer, the boats were headed into the terrible gale. But of course these men did not expose the ships and the lives of themselves and their crew for the adventure they would gain, but because the owners of these vessels insist that a certain schedule shall be made, which will enable the greedy corporations owning the boats to pay a large dividend to shareholders and to meet the expense of high salaried officials.

This is the selfsame reason that many unfortunate workers in factories obey the foremen or employer who order them to operate machinery that is not in proper condition, but if they did not endanger their lives and limbs, others, who may be less independent or more in want will readily accept the chance to eke out an existence, even if there is extraordinary danger in doing so. After all the captains of the ships on the great lakes are only removed in degree from the state of the dependent unorganized workers in factories.

Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed and many lives were lost in the awful storm on Lake Superior which would not have been exposed had the masters of these boats the authority to exercise their own judgment in deciding when it was safe to venture out.—Wood Worker.

BREAD MADE UNDER POOR CONDITIONS.

Bread is the staple food of the poor, chiefly because it is one of the cheapest of foods. A few cents invested in bread will secure a larger amount of nourishment than almost any other article of food. In many poor families there is neither time nor facilities for extensive cooking arangements, and they are therefore largely dependent on the bakeries. Especially is this true in the crowded tenements of the East Side. Many families living in these tenements, owing to the claims of the members' respective occupations upon their time, seldom eat together, but each member helps himself to a hurried luncheon, consisting largely of bread, at his or her convenience. Bread being to these people the "staff of life," in fact, the importance of proper conditions in public bakeries is evident.

Conditions similar to those of Manchester, England, severely denounced by the health officer of that city, and to those described by the German Imperial Bureau of Statistics, prevail in the bakeries of the East Side. Nearly, if not all, the bakeries of the East Side are in basements, many of them nothing more nor less than cellars of the worst description, and absolutely unfit for the manufacture of food products. They are damp, fetid and void of proper ventilation and light. "If

these bakeshops are unhealthful," says Maurice Parmelee in "The University Settlement Studies Quarterly," "it is only a fair and reasonable presumption that the products which come from them should likewise be unhealthful, for wholesome food cannot be made in places where dirt and filth abound."

In 1895, when the State Bureau of Statistics made an investigation of the baking industry throughout the state of New York it was found that the average weekly working time for all bakeries in the city was seventy-five hours, while the average weekly wage was $8.91. In 1895 a law was passed which, as amended down to 1904, provided for a ten-hour day and included certain sanitary requirements regarding the drainage, plumbing, rooms, furniture, utensils and manufactured products, as well as wash rooms, sleeping places, etc., connected with bakeries. In general this law has not been enforced, Mr. Parmelee says, chiefly because of a sufficient number of inspectors. There seems to be little hope of much improvement in the sanitary conditions of bakeries on the East Side so long as the present crowding in that quarter of the city obtains. In the recent strike the workmen demanded better sanitary conditions.—Weekly Bulletin.

JOHN BURNS' APPEAL TO WORKINGMEN.

I urge you to remember that luxury idleness, vulgar misuse of wealth, frivolity, gambling and cynical indifference are growing amongst the ignorant upper classes who presume to govern you. These tendencies, if developed, mean devolving upon the working classes greater power, efficiency, courage and character. These governing virtues are incompatible with drink, drunkenness or the disorders and incapacity that spring from them.

I appeal to you, the best, because you are the freest, and in many respects, the greatest working class in the world, to renounce drink, because it prevents your walking quickly, boldly and firmly the straight but narrow path that individuals, classes and nations must tread if they wish to reach the goal of personal health, social happiness, communal culture and national greatness.

My experience of the workshop, the street, the asylum, the jail, have given me exceptional opportunities of seeing the ravages of alcohol. My participation in many of the greatest labor movements of the present generation has enabled me to witness how drinking dissipates the social force, industrial energy and political strength of the people.—John P. Burns, M. P., President of the Local Government Board; Member of the Campbell-Bannerman Cabinet.—From Labor and Drink, by John Burns, M. P., Published by the New Voice Press.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS CHINESE MUST NOT COME.

President Roosevelt has decided with the labor unions in their stand against Chinese immigration. He declared in his message to Congress, December 7, that there was no reason why any man should feel alarmed about the proposal that has been advanced by certain employers to let down the bars to the Chinese. Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, he informed Congress, belong to the undesirable class of immigrants and must be kept out.

It is a good and safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness, or speaking a true word, or making a friend.—John Ruskin.

One pair of heels is worth two pairs of hands.—Cervantes.

EDITORIAL

SEE to it that you wear the button of our organization for the current month and endeavor to induce the man working alongside of you to wear it also.

WE have had some trouble in having our Magazine entered in the post-office at Washington as second-class matter, and some of our members have not received the Magazine as promptly as they might have. We have changed from Morgan Park to Indianapolis, where the general headquarters is situated, and we feel sure that in the future all our members from now on will receive their Magazine promptly each month.

THE strikers in New Orleans are remaining loyal to the cause and will eventually win. The employers are fighting among themselves and there is a decided tendency on the part of a great many to break away from the Employers' Association and side with our union. As usual, they are invoking the aid of the court, grand jury and injunctions to help them disrupt the Teamsters' organization. We are pleased to say that our men do not seem to worry and are standing by the organization. They are being supported financially by the International Union, and victory will be theirs.

AS we go to press the representatives of the United Mine Workers and the operators are meeting in joint session in Indianapolis for the purpose of adjusting the wages and conditions to govern mining for the coming year.

They have not as yet reached any agreement upon either the proposition of the operators, or the demands of the miners, but we trust ere they leave Indianapolis they will have arrived at some just conclusion and that their action will be followed out by the anthracite operators later.

To see the operators and miners in joint convention discussing the conditions under which the miner shall labor and for the purpose of entering into a wage contract, leads one to believe that eventually the day will come when all matters pertaining to labor, no matter to what organization the laborer may belong, will be settled in just such a manner. While

it may not be possible for all to meet in large joint conventions similar to that of the miners, still no matter how few the delegates, let the number be but one representing each party to the controversy, we feel that conventions of this kind are a step in the right direction and the right spirit shown both by employer and employe when they appear in joint meetings and discuss the conditions of trade in which they are both interested.

THE elections in all of our local unions are over and we recommend that the newly elected officers immediately call a board meeting of the officers of the local unions and map out a plan of campaign for the coming year.

It is advisable that the executive board of the local unions meet from time to time, discuss the conditions prevailing in their particular craft and locality, as only by working harmoniously together and each one understanding what the other is doing can they hope to build up the local unions and bring about the conditions for which they are striving.

MEMBERS of our Chicago local unions, their wives, sisters or sweethearts, when purchasing goods from the large department stores, we request that they have their purchases sent C. O. D., and if not delivered by a man wearing a button of Local No. 715 for the current month, that they order the goods returned to the store.

Some of the large stores are endeavoring to discriminate against our men by threatening to discharge those who display their button or who express a wish to belong to the Teamsters' organization. We trust that our Chicago members will take notice.

IN this issue of our Magazine will be found the pictures of W. B. Wilson and T. L. Lewis, General Secretary-Treasurer and First Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America. Able lieutenants to John Mitchell, President of the miners' organization, they are making strenuous efforts to secure a readjustment of the wages and conditions in the bituminous and anthracite coal fields. Both practical miners themselves, they understand and know the conditions under which the mine worker labors and are well qualified to place the arguments of the miners before the employers in such shape that they carry with them conviction.

DESPITE the threats of Judge Holdom against the officers of local unions who may be working in the interest of their organization, the printers are winning their eight-hour strike. Because President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor uttered some few words which did not seem to please Judge Holdom, a threat appears, purporting to be from

the said Judge Holdom, in which he says that imprisonment will be the reward of President Gompers's utterances if he does not desist. Next day, however, we read in the paper that Mr. Gompers issued a defiance to Holdom and spoke his mind very freely upon the subject of whether or not members of a trade union had the right to endeavor to entice non-union men from taking the positions of the union printers who were endeavoring to secure a shorter workday, and which caused them to leave their position. It does not appear that the "old man" of the labor movement was much afraid of Holdom or his injunctions.

WE are in receipt of a great many communications complaining that members of other labor organizations do not demand the card of the teamster. We feel that this is a bad state of affairs, and we would like to ask the other trade organizations to see to it that none but members of our organization deliver material of any kind, or even food stuff, to their homes.

What about our own members? Do you see that the man who delivers the meat, the coal, collects and delivers your laundry, etc., wears the button of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Do you examine his due book carefully to see that it is stamped up in accordance with our International laws? If not, why not?

THE newspapers have had considerable to say concerning the resignation of Edward Murphy as Seventh Vice-President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. A great many of our members have felt that we should have set forth our case in the newspapers, refuting his statements and the statements of some of his friends, among whom, by the way, are ex-International officers who were supported by the teamsters for four or five years, but because they lost their position and not being able to do anything other than drive a cab, which they dislike to do, feel justified in endeavoring to cause as much dissension in the ranks of our organization as possible.

Murphy was business agent and secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 731, Excavating Teamsters of Chicago. During the recent strike in Chicago Brother Sagerstrom's records show that Murphy's organization never turned over one cent to the strike fund, and the records at headquarters show that not one cent was ever received there from Murphy for Local Union No. 731. We had occasion to visit Chicago recently, and while there Brother Golden, our Fourth Vice-President, surprised us by stating that members of Local Union No. 731 had cards in their possession showing that they had paid ten and twelve dollars apiece to the treasurer of Local No. 731, to be turned over to the strike fund, but which was never done. Positive proof being found upon this matter, Brother Golden was instructed to immediately depose the officers of Local Union No. 731 and to call a meeting to organize and elect new officers, which he did. We have the books of Local Union No. 731 in our possession, which clearly show that thousands of dollars were collected for dues, initiation fees or

strike assessments which were never paid into the local treasury, to the International or to the strike committee in Chicago.

Of course, Murphy immediately sent in a letter offering his resignation, but which has never been accepted other than to depose him as Seventh Vice-President. We intend to find out whether or not a man can collect thousands of dollars from the teamsters and not turn it over for the purpose for which it was collected. This is a true statement of why Murphy is not a vice-president of the organization at the present time.

The books and records are in our possession and will be brought to the convention to show that the money was collected, receipted for, but never turned over to be used for the purpose for which it was donated.

THE CASE OF SWEENEY.

HOW employers appreciate the action of men who break their obligation to their union at time of strikes is illustrated in the case of one Sweeney, whom the members of our Chicago Local Unions will remember as being a very loud-mouthed agitator in favor of everybody throwing down their reins and going out on strike, also to tie up the city of Chicago as it never before was tied up.

When the strike first took place Sweeney went to Teddy Ryan, business agent of the Department Store Wagon Drivers, and made a poor mouth, saying that his house rent was due; that he had sickness in his family and needed thirty dollars very badly. Teddy secured for him from a friend a loan of thirty dollars, which we presume Ryan will eventually have to pay, and after receiving the money Sweeney stayed out on strike for about three or four weeks.

There was hardly a meeting of the joint council or of the strike committee at which he did not appear, always advocating some scheme or other and telling how loyal he was to the organization. One night he appeared at the council meeting and advocated pulling out on strike Local Unions Nos. 725, 705 and the rest of the coal teamsters. During the discussion some one whispered that Sweeney had been seen over near the Fair, a large department store, where he formerly worked, and the President of the International organization then asked Sweeney if he had been over there, and if so why he was there, and he said he was there looking for information. It later turned out that the information Sweeney desired was whether or not he would be taken back to work, for on the following morning Sweeney was back scabbing the job, driving his old wagon. He had tried to induce some eight or ten of Local Union No. 715's boys to return to work with him, but true to their organization, they refused his proposition and he went back alone, a black sheep. So far, so good, Mr. Sweeney worked until the strike was over and for several months afterwards. The employers gradually forgot their animosity towards their former competent drivers and reinstated them in their positions, but believing that one rotten apple can spoil a barrel of good ones, the managers at the Fair discharged Sweeney as being unworthy to associate with the respectable class of drivers which they had engaged at that time.

This was his reward for breaking the obligation he had taken to his union and scabbing the job for his boss. He is now loafing and there is not a barn in Chicago where he can obtain a position.

Correspondence

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 16, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—The Mail Wagon Drivers' Local Union No. 706 of Chicago have just signed an agreement for eighteen months, with a betterment of conditions, giving them one Sunday off and the question of half day was left to the superintendent, but the men are to get as any half Sundays off as the work will permit. They have succeeded in securing an increase in overtime. They formerly received 16 and 20 cents an hour on singles and doubles, but they now receive the flat rate of 25 cents an hour with a maximum of one day's pay for the time worked in that day, eleven hours, with one hour for dinner, making ten working hours to constitute day's work. The wages for singles is $50 a month and double teams receive $62.50; overtime for singles 25 cents and for doubles 30 cents.

The committee who secured this scale was Alfred Spencer, president L. U. 806; John Miller, vice-president; E. T. Fitch, business agent; John Dunn, Thos. Gannon, Geo. Kline and Mr. Elmer.

MATTOON, ILL.

Our Local Union No. 745 of Mattoon, Ill., recently held a meeting for the installation of their newly elected officers, and after the meeting a supper was served to the teamsters and their families, during which several members of the local, also lady friends, gave recitations and general talks upon the labor movement.

Brother Gwinn, our corresponding secretary, sent in the following article, which was recited by his daughter, and which we consider worthy of publication in our Magazine. There were about two hundred guests present:

The American Flag and Its Meaning.

A thoughtful mind, when it sees a nation's flag, sees not the flag only, but the nation itself, and whatever may be its symbol, its insignia, he reads chiefly in the flag the government, the principles, the truth, the history which belongs to the nation that sets it forth.

When the French tri-color is rolled out to the winds, we see France. When the new-found Italian flag is unfurled, we see resurrected Italy. When the other three-cornered Hungarian flag shall be lifted to the wind we shall see in it the long buried, but never dead, principles of Hungarian liberty. When the united cross of St. Andrew and St. George on a fiery ground set forth the banner of Old England we see not the cloth merely; there rises up before the mind the noble aspect of that monarchy which, more than any other on the globe, has advanced its banner for liberty, law and national prosperity.

This nation has a banner, too, and whenever it shines abroad men see

daybreak bursting on their eyes, for the American flag is the symbol of liberty and men rejoice when they see it. Not another flag on the globe has such an errand or goes forth upon the sea carrying everywhere, the world around, such hope for the captive and such glorious tidings.

The stars upon it are to the pining nations like the morning stars of God, and the stripes upon it are streams of morning light. The glowing red and intense white strives together and ribs the horizon with many beautiful colors. When the flag comes and men behold it they see in it no rampant lion or fierce eagle, but only light, and every fold signifies liberty.

The history of this banner is all on one side. Under it rode Washington and his armies; before it Burgoyne laid down his arms; it waved on the highlands at West Point; it floated over old Ft. Montgomery, when Arnold would have surrendered those valuable fortresses and precious legacies, his night was turned into day and his treachery was driven away by the means of light from this starry banner of ours. It cheered our army, driven from New York, on their solitary pilgrimage through New Jersey. It streamed in light over Valley Forge and Morristown. It crossed the waters rolling with ice at Trenton on Christmas night in 1776, and when its stars gleamed in the cold morning with victory a new day of hope dawned on the despondency of the nation. And when at length the long years of war were drawing to a close, underneath the folds of this immortal banner sat Washington, while Yorktown surrendered its hosts and our revolutionary struggle ended with victory.

Let us then twine each thread of the glorious tissue of our flag about our heartstrings, and looking upon our homes and catching the spirits that breathes upon us from the battlefields of our fathers, let us resolve, come weal or woe, we will in life and death, now and forever, stand by the stars and stripes of the flag of the United States of America.

What meaning has this American flag to you and I? Does it not mean what the fathers meant in the Revolutionary war? It also means what the Declaration of Independence meant. It means all that the constitution of a people, organizing for justice, for liberty and for happiness, meant. The American flag carries American ideas, American history and American feelings.

Beginning with the colonies and coming down to our time in its sacred heraldry, in its glorious insignia, we have gathered and stored chiefly this supreme idea, "Divine Right of Liberty in Man."

Every color and every thread of our banner means liberty. Every star and stripe means liberty—liberty through laws and laws for liberty. Accept it, one and all, in its fulness of meaning. It is not a painted rag. It is a whole national history—it is the constitution, the government; it is the emblem of the sovereignty of the people. It is the nation and long may it wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

FROM AN EMPLOYER.

Editor Teamsters' Journal:

Noticing an article in the January Journal under the title, "Who Pays the Labor Bill," the spirit moves me to make some comments.

In the first place, let me say that while I am now not an employe, and therefore not eligible to membership in organized labor, I have, in the past, been an active union man—have, in fact, given the very best years of my life to that cause. I am still the warm friend of the union and have an especial liking for the teamsters.

The contention that "labor pays

the bills'' is absolutely correct and it follows that labor, as a whole, is no better off for a raise in wages. The man who gets the raise is better off—true; but it is because the one who does not get it is in worse position. To illustrate: when the painter, for instance, gets a raise in wages the boss does not and cannot pay it. He simply adds the increase to his prices and the public pays it. If, thereafter, the teamster wants his home painted it costs him more; if he pays rent it is added to that. Any man of sense must recognize this as true. Everything comes, in the end, out of the man who works for wages and the farmer, and any increased cost of living these two must pay.

For this reason, while I am a firm believer in organized labor, though my battles in its behalf have cost me dear, I do not believe it can furnish a final solution to industrial questions. Its principal benefit, its really great work, lies in the immense educational work it accomplishes, not only among its own members, but among the capitalist class.

Organized labor holds men together by selfish interests (though those interests, as viewed by the average union man, are largely imaginary), while the real work which lies in the background goes on, and that work is education—learning the laborer that the idea that he is of different and inferior clay from the boss is false. Learning him that he, as well as the boss, has rights which must be respected. Learning him that he is entitled to some of the comforts of life. Learning him that he is something more than a mere beast of burden. Learning him that his child has a right to a decent bringing up and to education as well as has the scion of his employer. Learning him that drunkenness is not the trademark of a man, but the evidence that he is not one. Teaching him self-respect and gradually bringing him up to the point where he sees that the ditch digger is just as important a cog in the machinery of this country (or any other) as the president at which stage he is ready to, of his own volition, inquire why one cog in a wheel should be entitled to more grease than another—all being equally necessary.

Then, too, the union is teaching the employer an equally important lesson, viz., that those who do his labor are entitled to some say in how it shall be done—that the mere fact that he manages or owns a business does not give him the right to totally disregard the rights of those who perform the labor incident thereto. That the fact that he pays for certain hours of labor at so much per hour does not endow him with the right to say when those hours shall begin and end or how much he shall pay and make his edict final. The more tangible and direct real benefits the union has accomplished, which rarely are benefits to labor as a whole, are the shortening of the hours of labor, which has put thousands of otherwise idle men and women at work, and the partial stoppage of child labor. These benefits are direct and indisputable, and by them all labor gains.

But, my friends, the labor union is, after all, but the stepping stone to something higher and better and, in the fulness of time, this will be fully recognized and accepted, but it will not come until, by education, the members are ripe for it. Until that time has arrived the union is the thing—and the only thing. Those who attempt to force labor into channels it is not yet ready for are committing a mighty blunder, and a costly one.

The man who would seek to tear down and destroy a fort in a hostile country because he knew there were materials from which a better one could be built would be an idiot—a dangerous fool.

That there is material at hand for a better fort than the labor union is, or ever will be, I firmly believe; but until that fort is builded, keep the old one and miss no opportunity to strengthen its walls.

But, my brothers (for such every union man still is) be building the new and better stronghold by discussing freely the great economic questions which so nearly affect you, in the unions; not in a spirit of intolerance, but fairly and from the viewpoint of common sense. If a question comes up which, because you do not understand because it is new to you, do not condemn it and its promulgator. Perhaps he and his new idea is right after all. Apply reason and common sense to it and do not try to discuss the matter with him until you have studied it. Many a man is eager to show much he does not know by trying to argue questions he does not understand and which he has not studied. They only succeed, naturally, in exposing their own ignorance. Christopher Columbus was adjudged by the wise ones who "knew it all" to be a lunatic or fool; but Columbus had done what his opponents had not—he had studied the question before he talked. Don't fear to have any question brought up in the union. The man who fears to face an issue or a question is either dishonest or a coward. These industrial and economic questions won't bite you, nor will they injure the union—rather will they bring out and increase, many fold, its real usefulness.

F. H. RICHARDSON.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

East St. Louis, Ill.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Things are looking up in this city. We had a nice meeting on January 6 and initiated twelve new members; have more for the next meeting. We will soon have a milk wagon drivers' local in this city. Nearly all officers were re-elected.

Hoping to see all locals represented in our Journal, I am,

Yours fraternally,

A. H. COX,

Bus. Agt. and Cor. Secy.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 7, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea, General President I. B. of T., Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I enclose official list of officers elected to serve our local union for next year. Thursday we had a most interesting meeting and elected a good executive board.

Brother James O'Keefe, our new president, is a young man wedded to the union movement.

Brother Herb Walters is one of the little guards that were so loyal at Shaper Bros.

Brother St. John needs no mention. He richly deserved his re-election.

Our little local is out of debt and has increased in membership during his first year in office.

Next in order comes the writer. I can only say the boys paid me the compliment of my life when they all got on their feet to nominate old man Denny for the fourth time as recording secretary.

For trustees, the chairman, Jake Holland, never gets tired working for his union; George Jacobs is a new officer, but the local owes him much for his zeal in the cause. Last, but not least, J. R. Ferguson, one of the busy men of our local. He is barn stewart at Barris's, one of the largest stables in the city. He is behind none in the good work he is always doing for his local union.

Our old war horse, Dave O'Rourke, is conductor and Barney Miller warden. Barney is heart and soul with the union movement.

We look for a good year, as the best of feeling exists amongst our

members, and with our treasury in good shape, I hope for better results than ever before.

Saturday next (13th) we have our annual ball. All tickets to teamsters and union men are complimentary, and we look for a big crowd.

Local Union 709 sends greeting to all the sister locals, wishing their officers and members a happy and prosperous New Year. And with the same for yourself and the General Executive Board.

Fraternally,
GEORGE H. DENNY,
Recording Secretary.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

Steubenville, O., Jan. 21, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

It does me good to write from Local 359 for our Journal again, as it is quite a while since our sister locals have heard from us. At the close of a successful year we are doing our best to start this new year better. It has been a very hard pull, but we are still pulling away and hope our sister locals are doing the same. A good many of the boys seem to get discouraged, but with very hard work we are holding them together pretty good. At our last few meetings we have not had very good attendances, but mostly the cause of bad attendance is sickness at homes of the drivers.

There is an awful lot of sickness in our local; we also have from two to three members on the sick list almost every meeting night, each of whom we pay $3 a week.

Well, boys, I sincerely hope you all are doing better among the non-union drivers than we are. It seems so very hard to make the non-union men who are driving teams in our city believe in or understand why we want them in our union. The transfer drivers are doing pretty good work with about two-thirds union men. One thing I am sure of, the union men get about all the work. Still the general run of union men are getting along very nice in my craft, the feed wagon drivers. We have three feed dealers in our city and only one of them hires union men and says he will have no other.

The wholesale grocery wagon drivers are all union drivers. Our worthy president, A. C. Johnson, is one of them, and a better union man never walked. What union men we have are the very best. As I said before, it is very hard to make our non-union men understand what the union is. Our men are working among them and are trying to get them in our local. At our next meeting we look for three or four candidates, but we are not sure. If all the drivers belonged to our union, we would have the largest union in the city. We sincerely hope they all will wake up very soon and join our local.

I guess this is all for this time, so I will close with best wishes to our sister unions. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
E. W. BUCY.
Secy-Treas. Local 359.

CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 9, 1906.

To the Editor, Mr. C. P. Shea:

As I have failed to see any communications from Local No. 210 of this city, and having taken the usual drumming for negligence, I will endeavor to write up something for publication, hoping that it may reach you in time to be allotted space in our Magazine. We held our regular weekly meeting on Sunday, January 7, and elected the following officers: President, Richard Solomonn; vice-president, Wm. Kinker; secretary-treasurer, W. J. McDonald; recording-secretary, Earl Tupper; warden, C. L. Glauser; conductor, Teddy Marks; trustees, Allen Fisher, C. L. Glauser and W. M. Ehlenfeld.

We have launched our boat upon

the waters of 1906 and with a crew of never-tiring workers we hope to land her well to the front of organized labor. We feel that the retiring officers have done a noble work for this city, and too much praise cannot be given them for their efforts. As new officers have taken their places let us, one and all, put our shoulder to the wheel and help work for the cause of unionism. I cannot see why the teamster should not be the best organized craft in America, and if we all lend a helping hand we can make our strength felt throughout the universe.

We had with us Brother Briggs, who spoke for the good and welfare of the teamsters. We also had visitors from the Painesville local. After the meeting we served lunch and refreshments.

Hoping to have something more of interest for the next time, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

C. L. GLAUSER.

CAPITAL CITY CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 22, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—Our annual election of officers was held at the first meeting in January and resulted as follows: President, Fred W. Fox; vice-president, J. F. Hagan; recording secretary, Thos. C. Fox; secretary-treasurer, Joseph E. Toone; trustee (three years), C. W. Stein. The appointive officers are: Conductor, H. H. Hummer; warden, Frank G. Coleman; outside guard, Thos. C. Hill. It will be seen that no change was made in the elective officers and but one in the appointive, Brother Coleman succeeding Brother Harris, who did not seek a reappointment on account of not being actively engaged at the business. He retires from the position of warden with a long record for faithful attention to the duties of his office, which has won for him the confidence, respect and appreciation of all observing members.

Our recording secretary having communicated with Locals 470 and 372, as instructed by the executive board of No. 33, requesting a conference in reference to having a business agent placed in the field upon the conditions named by the last convention, and receiving no definite answer in reference to the matter, has drawn up the following amendment with a view to ascertaining the sentiments of No. 33 and preventing further delay:

"There shall be elected annually a business agent at a salary not exceeding $15 per week, who shall attend to all outside business of the union. He shall be subject to instructions from the executive board between meetings."

This amendment, signed by several members, was offered at our last meeting and is now in the hands of the by-laws committee. Other amendments contingent upon the passage of the foregoing have also been drafted. It is not the idea of the author of this amendment that the business agent shall receive only $15 per week, but that the sum offered by the International will also be available if a suitable man is selected.

Brother Chas. Gettings, who has been sick for some time, is reported slightly improved. He has the sympathy of the membership in the loss of his wife, whose death occurred during his own serious illness.

In addition to Brother Gettings, Brothers A. S. Davis, Geo. Hughes and Thos. Ryan are on our sick roll; being in good standing, each of them receives $5 per week, as provided by our laws.

There are strenuous times ahead for members of No. 33 who may violate its laws. One or two are now under charges and the end is not yet, as the vigilance committee has by no means completed its labors.

Brother Arthur A. Custard died January 19 of consumption, aged twenty-eight years. Brother Custard returned from Colorado a short time ago, where he went in search of health, but the benefit derived, it seems, was but temporary. The widow of the deceased will receive about $185 from our treasury.

Oil Wagon Drivers' Local 296 recently issued the following appeal: "Gentlemen and Brothers—We, the Oil Wagon Drivers, wish to let you know that we are affiliated with the A. F. of L., and have been members in good standing for three or four years.We have not asked for alms or your aid before, but think it is time that members of the different locals should see to it, and have their wives or housekeepers take oil and gasoline from union men and not turn us away from their doors for the sake of the so-called fakes that go around with the square cans and tell them they can save by patronizing them instead of their brothers. Please ask your oil man to show his union card, and do not tolerate scabs."

About two-thirds of the 135 printers who were locked out or went on strike in this city January 4 have been reinstated on the eight-hour basis. Those still out are receiving $12 for married and $8 per week for single men, being respectively five and three dollars in excess of the regular benefit provided by the I. T. U. laws. Yours fraternally,

FRED W. FOX.

HOW A KNOCKER CAN SUCCEED.

A practical joker one day stopped on the street, and, stooping down, commenced to examine a stone in the curbing. He did not say a word, but, taking out a knife, picked at the stone carefully and critically. In a few moments three other men stopped, and, taking out their knives, commenced to pick at the curbing. Then six other men stopped and crowded in to see what was going on and ask what was the matter. Within ten minutes there were thirty men crowded about the joker, all rubber-necking and trying to get in as close as possible. Within fifteen minutes the crowd had reached out to the middle of the street and stopped a funeral procession. Some one on the outside suggested that maybe some one was hurt. In less than two minutes it was reported that one man had both legs broken and that another had three ribs caved in by having been thrown out of a carriage. Two men who tried to crowd got hot at each other and as a result of their quarrel a free-for-all fight was started, and the police had to be called to prevent a general riot. People commenced to run from all directions, and the leading daily paper commenced to run off an extra edition, giving an account of the terrible accident. About this time the joker put up his knife, worked his way out of the crowd and sauntered calmly down the street, saying as he went: "There are people who insist that it requires work to start something in this country." Just so easy does a slanderer succeed in starting an evil report about his local union; yet good members stop and listen to his evil reports, and soon an entire organization is up in arms over an imaginary complaint.—Emanuel Parker in Elevator Construction.

THE FARMERS' UNION GROWING

The Farmers' Union in Texas has 143,000 members in good standing; in Oklahoma and Indian Territories, 108,000; in Louisiana, 80,000; in Arkansas, 60,000; in Georgia, 80,000, and in Mississippi about 60,000, and all the other cotton-growing states are partially organized. It is a conservative estimate to say that the Farmers' Union has nearly half a million members in good standing.—Tobacco Worker.

Labor Notes

Last year the salaries of 24,000 elementary school teachers in Ohio averaged but 72 cents a day.

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United Garment Workers' International Union now prints its own labels and derives a nice little revenue therefrom.

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The Sydney Tobacco Workers' Union reports that the interview with officials of the tobacco trust resulted unsatisfactory.

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In anticipation of a miners' strike, the heads of seven anthracite companies have agreed to store 8,000,000 tons of coal by April 1.

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At least 2,000,000 children under sixteen years of age in the United States are employed for wages, most of whom ought to be in school.

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The recently formed Laundry Employes' Union in Adelaide, Australia, has thrown in its lot with the Women Employes' Mutual Association.

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Over three hundred miners and smeltermen are on strike at Greenwood and Boundary Falls, B. C., in the effort to secure a twelve-hour shift.

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The Industrial Workers of the World have about fifty members in Chicago, according to J. J. Keppler, business agent of the Machinists' Union.

Beginning January 1, over 30,000 operatives employed by the American Woolen Company of New York City had their wages advanced 10 per cent. This includes thirty plants located in seven states.

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The 46,000 union printers of the United States and Canada have decided to give 10 per cent. of their weekly wages toward the support of the men now on strike for an eight-hour day.

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It is reported that more than 15,000 miners and smelters will break away from the Western Federation of Miners and join the United Mine Workers of America.

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The London Standard charges that the new Liberal government is committed to an unconstitutional act in stopping the importation of Chinese coolies to South Africa.

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The two months' strike of the Key West cigarmakers has been declared off and satisfactory terms have been reached between the manufacturers and the unions.

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Members of the International Bartenders' Union have decided by referendum vote to hold biennial sessions, so the next one will not be held until 1907.

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New York iron workers have a grievance with a local firm and the trouble may spread.

Typographical Union No. 6 of New York is the largest organization of wage-earning printers in the world.

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The large numbers of 5,339 artisans and laborers are at present employed by the New Zealand government on co-operative road and railway works.

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Baltimore central body will ask the Maryland Legislature to enact a law providing that none but registered voters shall be employed on city work.

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Thirty-five disputes were reported to the Austrian Labor Department as having begun in September, the number of working people taking part in thirty of these being 2,237.

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Forty-five disputes were reported to the French Labor Department as having occurred during September, the same number as in the previous month; the number occurring in September, 1904, was fifty-three.

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The Sydney (Australia) Labor Council has called upon the Labor party to move the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly in order to ventilate the unions' grievances respecting the administration of the state arbitration act.

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Five officials of the Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union of Chicago and two of their alleged hired sluggers, who have been on trial in the Criminal Court for conspiracy, were found guilty recently and sentenced to terms in the penitentiary.

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The Typographical Unions of Chicago, Ill., announce that the eight-hour day is now in effect in three-fourths of the book and job offices of that city. Twenty-four hundred members of the unions, out of a total of 3,500, have secured the eight-hour day.

All the New York locals of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, with the exception of No. 37, were recently suspended by the international body for disobeying its order requiring all members to work for any sub-contractor who installs fireproofing brick so long as he pays union wages. The suspension affected in all about 9,000 men, who were thereby debarred from all privileges depending upon their affiliation with the International Union.

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The Australian Federal Arbitration Court Register has refused the second application of the Federal Amalgamated Government Railway and Tramway Service Association of Australia for registration as an organization. He said the arbitration act did not contemplate the aggregation of several district trades in one organization of employes as a trade union.

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The American Tobacco Company has about completed arrangements for opening a mammoth cigarette and tobacco manufacturing plant in Philadelphia. The reason given is that girls are scarce in the South and the trust proposes to locate where girls are plentiful and their services low-priced.

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Austrian railway employes have resolved to resort to "passive obstruction" in order to enforce their demands on the government for increased wages. This "passive obstruction" plan was very successfully adopted by the Italian railway workers some time ago.

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Five instances of recourse to the law on conciliation and arbitration were reported to the French Labor Department as having taken place during September, the justice of the peace having taken the initiative in four cases and the workpeople in one.

The district council of Philadelphia carpenters, representing 4,000 members, rejected the proffer of the Master Carpenters' Association of an increase of wages of 5 cents an hour if they would agree to have nothing to do with sympathetic strikes.

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The New South Wales Labor Commission reports that the female registry is now an established institution and is filling a useful place in the industrial life of the state. During the year that state institution received 2,200 applications for employers, of which 1,330 had been suitably filled.

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The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which operates the subway and elevated roads of New York City, increased the pay of their employes January 1. The increase ranges from 15 to 25 cents a day, with two days off with pay each month for employes who work twelve hours a day.

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There are published now 185 official journals, issued monthly or oftener, by American international unions, and 175 weekly labor papers, all devoted to the defense and advocacy of labor's interests, nearly all of which are stoutly espousing the trade union movement and the American Federation of Labor.

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At the last regular meeting of the Central Federated Union of New York a committee of five was appointed to co-operate with a well-known firm of lawyers in drafting labor laws to be submitted to the Legislature of the state. Since the constitution of the state has been amended to that effect, any labor laws which the Legislature may enact hereafter can not be annulled by the courts on the ground that they are "unconstitutional," which has been the usual fate of labor laws in the State of New York in the past.

The delegate from the Pattern Makers' Union to the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn recently reported that one of the locals of his organization, composed wholly of Socialists, had been guilty of various acts the general tendency of which was to disrupt organized labor. In consequence, the executive board of the Pattern Makers' Union expelled the local.

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The statement was made at the national headquarters of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America in Cleveland, O., that the majority membership of 6,000 window glass workers have voted in favor of leaving the matter of adjusting the wages entirely in the hands of the wage committee of the organization.

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The agents of the Panama Canal Company who have been at Kingston, Jamaica, for some time for the purpose of hiring laborers to work on the canal, have closed their offices by orders from Washington, owing to Governor Swettenham's attitude in refusing to allow laborers to go to Panama without a deposit of $5 each.

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Street Railway Employes' Local, No. 283, of Brooklyn, through the power of organization, has succeeded in getting the platforms of the Brooklyn street cars vestibuled, whereas the New York street railway men who are unorganized have to face the wintry blasts from exposed platforms.

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With the exception of the great anthracite strike of 1902, no industrial controversy has received more widespread attention than has the demands of the International Typographical Union for the eight-hour day. This proposition has been before the printing industry since August, 1904, when the International

Union, in session in St. Louis, decided that the eight-hour day should be universal within the jurisdiction of that organization on January 1, 1906.

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A workman's compensation bill, practically on the lines of a measure which has been law in England for the past eight years, was introduced in the New South Wales Assembly recently by a private member and ruled out of order by the speaker, on the ground that it should have been preceded by a message, or should have been introduced by the government.

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The employes of the New York street cleaning department have prepared a disability bill, to be introduced in the Legislature. It provides for the creation of a pension fund consisting of all the money received from fines imposed upon sweepers and drivers and half the proceeds from the sales of unredeemed encumbrances, condemned carts, ashes and garbage-trimming privileges.

THE IDEAL LABOR LEADER.

Imagine first of all an aggressive, positive, stocky example of Americanism. Then blend with this the voice of a tragedian and the face of a bishop, and you have Gompers—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. He has a dynamic personality, one that grips and holds you, and when you see and hear him you know in an instant why he is the foremost union craftsman of the continent of North America.

He is short, wears a frock coat, but you forget the detail of clothes when you look into those fighting eyes. These eyes have a setting of spectacles, but glass or gold can not hide the aggressive glint, can not hide the touch of softness that comes when the bishop in him succeeds the militant.

To hear one speech is to know that he understands men. His mouth is not small and there is a fascinating study in the play of his lips. In his talk he reveals himself as something above the general public estimate. He is not alone a champion of an eight-hour day. He wants men to work and to work hard, not only to support themselves and their families, but to earn an honorable leisure whereby they may deepen and broaden their lives. It is the life that Gompers wants to improve. His ideals are high and pure if his speech is any criterion. He is of that rarest and most effective combination in humanity—a man of dreams and action.

His delivery is deliberate and his enunciation, if anything, almost too precise. He says "par-tic-u-lar-i-ty." He does not glide over sounds and just the slightest touch of the British creeps into his pronunciation.

But it is not all idealistic, nor benedictory, if there is such a word. He can snap the whip of scorn and the sting of his words smarts. It is impossible to reproduce the effect of a little sentence from the Sunday talk, which ran:

"Some eat to work, some sleep to work, some dream to work, and it seems that some are born only to work." In cold type this is fairly rythmic, but in the mouth of Gompers it is a sardonic trumpet call.

Yet the bishop in him will not down. He is then the shepherd of the flock, the leader of the thousands who look to him for inspiration and guidance. Deeply religious, he preaches the brotherhood of man and, as he told his hearers:

"Carry the gospel of good will as preached by the great Nazarene; make mankind better; make life better worth living; become imbued with higher conceptions and loftier ideals, and with hope, struggle and prayer move to establish the brotherhood of man."

A SILLY DENIAL.

Every ordinarily well-informed person believes that the Parry organizations of so-called Citizens' Alliances exist solely for the purpose of smashing the labor unions. To the man who takes an active interest in labor affairs the idea that the Parry business exists for any other purpose whatever will appear as the baldest kind of absurdity.

Yet the Parry crowd, as well as Parry himself, try to keep up the delusion that their movement is not at all hostile to labor unions. How poor a fist they make of this mock pretense was perhaps never made plainer than in an article appearing in the current number of the Monthly Review of the National Civic Federation. In addition to showing the hollowness of this pretense of Parryites the Monthly Review helps to show the narrowness of their movement through the reference made by Mr. Parry personally to the fact that Archbishop Ireland and Bishop Potter are prominent members of the National Civic Federation. "At the same time," says Mr. Parry, "we have not, like the Civic Federation, a bishop or a Gompers or a Mitchell in our body, and we do not invite the general public to mix in our affairs."

The article in the Monthly Review which thus shows up the real attitude of the Parry movement is as follows:

The call for the fourth annual meeting of the national executive committee of the Civic Federation pointed out that the organizations of employers have the largest investments of capital in the United States in the basic industries sought and found honorable business relations with organized labor. But the call also stated:

"There are other organizations of capital whose present aim is to smash the unions. Sometimes this policy is boldly avowed; sometimes it is disguised. Uncompromising hostility to labor inspires this class of employers' associations and citizens' alliances. These have not been formed to negotiate with labor, since they aim to destroy all organization of labor with which negotiation is possible."

To this statement exception was taken by David M. Parry, president of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America and of the National Association of Manufacturers, in whose behalf the following reply was published:

"We know of no organization of employers whose aim is to smash unions, and if this passage is aimed at us it is altogether wide of the mark. We certainly do not aim to smash the unions, and have no hostility to unions as such. We are opposed, however, to the principles of coercion or force in unions and believe that unions which are conducted properly are not only not a disadvantage, but may be a benefit to the workers. At the same time we have not, like the Civic Federation,

a bishop or a Gompers or a Mitchell in our body, and we do not invite the general public to mix in our affairs."

This announcement that the "smash-the-union" shoe does not fit Mr. Parry, and that the organizations of which he is president have no "hostility to the unions," is news as welcome as it is surprising. It is possible that an erroneous impression of the purposes of his organizations has been caused by the great mass of utterances concerning organized labor that have been attributed to Mr. Parry and his associates. Certainly his announcement is in welcome contrast to statements here quoted selected at random from several hundred. The Rev. William J. H. Boeteker said at Evansville, Ind.:

"The Citizens' Alliance consists of both employers and employes. It is secret, because in secrecy is its greatest strength. It has signs of recognition, passwords and signs of distress.

"The organization is friendly to workingmen. In nine days I saw in one city 1,200 union men reduced to sixty-two, and join the Citizens' Alliance. We are not opposed to unionism as such. They have a perfect right to organize. The unionist says the world owes every man a living. He never thinks that he owes something to the employer as well. We believe a man ought to get good wages because he earns them, not because he belongs to the union."

The reverend speaker was introduced to the meeting to which he addressed these remarks as "a personal representative of D. M. Parry" and the editor of a publication of his association. In view of this relation, Mr. Parry's denial that any bishop belongs to that body appears rather technical. It is true that the Rev. Mr. Boeteker has not yet attained the rank of a bishop, but his activity indicates that he is not devoid of ambition.

But surprise grows into amazement upon reading the following ascribed to Mr. Parry himself:

"This is not the proper time to talk conciliation. * * * An attitude of conciliation would mean an attitude of compromise with regard to fundamental convictions. * * * Neither is it the time to talk arbitration or trade agreements. To arbitrate questions of wages and hours is to introduce artificial methods. * * * An equitable arrangement as to either can not be effected artificially. * * * Arbitration is only putting off the day of reckoning."

Amazement becomes astonishment when the chairman of the executive committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association, John Kirby, Jr., is quoted as saying to his annual meeting:

"The only way to settle a controversy with organized labor is to have absolutely no dealings with it."

Astonishment becomes wonder when Mr. Kirby also says:

"No organization of men, not excepting the Ku Klux Klan, the Mafia, or the Black Hand Society, has ever produced such a record of barbarism as has this so-called organized labor society which, through misdirected sympathy, apathy and indifference, has been permitted to grow up to cripple our industries and to trample in the dust the natural and constitutional rights of our citizens."

And still the wonder grows when "American Industries," the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, of November 15, quotes Mr. Kirby:

"The fact is that the fundamental basis of all such joint agreements is recognition of the union, and there would be no recognition if there were no coercion and no restriction upon the employer's lawful rights. Once you are in the toils of the union you are its victim, to be tossed about at its dictation."

Thus Mr. Parry and his friends

abolish conciliation, arbitration, trade agreements, the unions themselves as worse than the Ku Klux, Mafia and Black Hand societies, shut the door in the face of the impertinent general public and reject every method that civilized society has yet devised for treating the problem of capital and labor. Otherwise, the English language has lost its meaning.—Labor Advocate.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The question of the immigration of Japanese to the United States and Hawaii, and its effect upon unskilled labor, has received considerable attention recently, but surely something should be said relative to the bearing that such immigration and competition has upon our manufacturing industries and the commercial relations between the two countries.

The Japanese laborer comes to work, to gain a living, to better his condition pecuniarily, and to learn (in fact nearly all class themselves as students and not laborers). Many of them when questioned assert that their object in coming to this country is to study, but under stress of circumstances were obliged to work at farming or at anything they could get to maintain themselves until such a time as more lucrative avenues of employment were opened, and finding themselves in a position to accumulate money, they naturally abandoned all desire for student life. With their keen perception, energy and enterprise, together with dexterity and imitative faculties, they are quick to comprehend, and an art or trade once learned, they become adepts and quickly engage in teaching others of their race. To work and learn with them means a close competition with not only unskilled, but the highest branches of skilled labor.

They have taken a mighty hold on the cheap furniture business, turning out immense quantities of bamboo, cane and wicker furniture, which is cutting materially into the furniture trade, because the articles placed upon the market, owing to their cheapness, find ready sale and displace the like article made by white labor. From one industry they take to another, and now throughout the city may be seen the Japanese boot and shoe worker, the skilled steam laundry worker, the jeweler and watch maker, the tailor, the printer and the photographer.

The result of the advent of Japanese labor into the shoe trade throughout every town and hamlet in California is the driving of the small white shoe worker into other avenues of employment.

In the manufacture of cigarettes in San Francisco the Japanese are acquiring a stronghold, to the disadvantage of many white women formerly employed at the business. In packing teas and other store work they are fast supplanting the whites, one firm alone—a firm handling a fancy brand of coffee—employs twenty or more of them, but we may rest assured that the Japanese so employed will not be content with working as porters and warehousemen all the time, but will, upon mastery of the business, establish themselves in the same line. Such has been the experience of Hawaii in the past and such will be our experience in the future.

In Japan and China there is a labor with which neither America or Europe could or would compete. Official figures from Tokio show that shipbuilders in the private yards of that Empire receive fifty sen a day, the highest rate of wages paid in all Japan to artisans; in textile industries the maximum rate is twenty-nine sen, a sen being equal to approximately half a cent.

If the cheap labor of Japan were incompetent there would be little, if any, significance in the figures, but the labor of the "Sunrise Kingdom"

is comparably skillful. The farmers of that empire, for instance, have developed a husbandry that is the admiration of practical men and scientific horticulturists the world over.

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture go to Japan to study Oriental triumphs of cultivation. And with sufficient workmen able to exist upon a wage that would mean starvation or degradation to an American workman, this country might well look with alarm to the increasing influx of the Japanese against which the wage earners of California are uttering a united protest.

PRESIDENT ELIOT'S MENTAL DECADENCE.

When President Eliot gave to the world his utterance that "the scab is a good type of an American hero," he for the first time disclosed his mental decadence or his failure to conceive the moral relations and duties man owes to man in the effort for the economic, social and human uplift. At the time when the now notorious utterance was made, many were willing to believe that it might possibly have been the result of one of those mental lapses which some men make and which they stick to for the sake of "consistency." Since that, however, the utterances and actions of President Eliot have dissipated that charitable view, and have clearly shown him to be not only unsympathetic to labor, but positively and bitterly hostile, taking advantage of every opportunity afforded, creating the opportunity when it did not present itself, to use the high position he occupies to vent his antagonism to every effort of labor to emerge from the misery of the past, the injustice of the present, and to achieve its hopes and aspirations for a higher and better life.

Let us recite a few of the actions of this estimable teacher who set up the "scab" as a good type of a hero, whom American workmen were urged to accept as their ideal.

He disputed the proposition that it was the moral right of a workman to help his brother workmen and to share their burdens and responsibilities in the work of economic, material and social advancement.

He declared himself against agreement between employers and workmen to maintain industrial peace.

At public gatherings he insisted upon speaking after representative labor men in order that he might have the last word in attacking the views they expressed.

He denied that it was right or noble when workmen advocated the natural law of self-preservation.

He advocated absolute unrestricted immigration, even going so far as to declare that all Chinese, coolies included, should be freely permitted to come to our country.

Indeed, so far and bitter has his enmity to labor become that he wrote to at least one large employer who had an agreement satisfactory to him and the union of his employes, urging him to abandon such an agreement in the future, and to declare himself hostile to agreements with organized labor. * * *

And yet it must pain many men who for years regarded President Eliot as one of the foremost scholars and teachers in America to observe what must now be patent to all, that is, either his mental decadence, or that, in his inordinate desire to make the institution over which he presides the mentor and apologist for predatory wealth, he is untrue to his better self and thus exhibits his moral cowardice.

The near future will more conclusively demonstrate that the contentions of America's workmen, as typified by their organized effort to struggle on and on, to bear burdens and make sacrifices for their own preservation and for their material, moral and social betterment will be

fully and generally recognized and justified.

Long after the platitudes, the sophistries and bitter antagonism of the Eliots, by whatever name known, will be obliterated from the thoughts of men, the glorious work and achievements of the organized labor movement will be accepted as the moral law of man.—American Federationist.

JEROME AND THE JUDGES.

Mr. Jerome has no confidence in New York judges. They beg for nominations, hat in hand, from low and vulgar bosses. They contribute large sums to the party purse as a consideration for a place on the ticket, and throughout their terms of office they are disposed to remember their political friends, to the great injury of their dignity and character. These are serious faults and Mr. Jerome does well to attack them. But he goes farther and suggests a remedy. Judges, he says, should be appointed, not elected, and they should hold office for life. And here it is that the distinguished district attorney shows his own limitations, and his unfailing inability to see into the heart of things.

There are dangers to the public welfare in the present condition of the American bench, but the danger from political and undignified judges, with low standards of judicial honor, great as it may be, sinks into insignificance when compared with the danger from the appointed life judges who are the object of Mr. Jerome's admiration. The best example of these are our Federal judges, and it is precisely these Federal judges who give thoughtful patriots the greatest anxiety. Any student of current decisions knows that they are gradually usurping functions which would have amazed our ancestors.

The old idea of a judge, and it is the only sound one, is a magistrate before whom a case between two or more individuals is tried. But this idea is obsolete in our Federal courts, and the judge comes into his district as a satrap to govern a province.

By issuing blanket injunctions he gives orders to a whole community, whether parties to a suit or not, and disobedience becomes a crime, for which he exacts punishment as sheriff, judge without jury, and executioner, under the guise of a proceeding for contempt.

We used to be sensitive about the separation of the legislative, executive and judicial departments. The Federal courts have torn that ancient prejudice to shreds, and the Federal judge of today makes his own laws in his injunction orders, and then proceeds to enforce them, free from all supervision and restraint.

When labor troubles occur in such a state as West Virginia, and a United States judge comes on the scene, he straightway makes the local governor and legislature look like 30 cents, for he quietly takes over to himself all their functions, and they are lucky if they keep out of jail, until he makes his triumphal progress elsewhere.

If Mr. Jerome will study contemporaneous history he will find that orders such as these have been issued almost exclusively by judges appointed for life, and the reason is that these men are totally out of touch with true democracy, and represent instead the plutocratic ideals. And how could it be otherwise? Appointed judges are taken from the leaders of the bar. The leaders of the bar are the best lawyers, and the best lawyers are the men who have had the best clients, and the best clients are the trusts. * * *

The political judge lacks the dignity of the monopoly judge. He is not a leader of the bar. His clients, when he has had any, are quite likely to have been vulgar and insignifi-

cant people. He probably likes to oblige his friends, and this is a great blot on the ermine—but, when all is said, he has one negative virtue at any rate—he is not the direct representative of dollars, and he may still have some sympathy for mere men, and here he is far and away the superior of the appointed life judge, and no one who understands popular government and has its interests at heart would think of exchanging him for his more respectable confrere, for the latter gentleman constitutes a much greater threat than he does to the permanence of free institutions. —American Federationist.

REASONS FOR CONTEMPT.

Want to know why the workingmen of the country have a growing contempt for the courts?

Well, here are a couple of cases, and when you have read them you will know.

A few years ago a poor and friendless young man arraigned in the United States Court at Omaha on the charge of robbing the mails. He had held up a star route mail carrier and secured the magnificent sum of two cents. The Federal judge sentenced him to the Federal penitentiary for life.

This is a solemn fact, for the editor of the Wageworker was right there, reported the trial and heard the sentence inflicted.

Last week Bartlett Richards, a wealthy cattleman of northwest Nebraska, was arraigned in the same Federal Court at Omaha. He was charged with stealing and using 212,000 acres of government land. He entered a plea of guilty.

Bartlett Richards was fined $500 and sentenced to the custody of the United States marshal for six hours.

The poor devil who got two cents was sent up for life.

The rich man who stole 212,000 acres of land had to visit with the United States marshal for six hours.

The prosecution of the poor man cost the government upwards of $7,000.

A life sentence for the poor man. A six-hour sentence for the rich man.

Do you understand now why the workingmen of the country believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor?

Does this explain the growing contempt for the courts?—William Maupin in the Wageworker.

THAT "NEEDLE'S EYE."

(By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.)

Sometimes workingmen insist that if rich men were to carry out the commands of Jesus Christ they would give away all their wealth, because Jesus commanded the "rich young ruler" to do so. And because they do not give away all their wealth, workingmen declare that these rich men are not Christians. They forget the circumstances under which this command was given. Jesus saw that the riches of the young ruler stood between him and the thing he seemed to desire, namely, "the gift of eternal life."

Some of the richest men in Bible history were considered the best men. Abraham was one of the wealthiest men in the world, and yet we are told in several places in the Bible that he was the "friend of God."

It is true that riches frequently stand between a man and Jesus Christ. For this reason Jesus gave that unusual picture:

"It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of God."

Of course, Jesus Christ did not refer to the eye of a sewing needle.

In those days most of the cities were enclosed by a wall in which was a large gate that was open only during the day. Anyone coming into the city after sunset was compelled to enter through a small gate,

which would barely admit a camel. Indeed, that it might enter, the merchandise and other trappings had to be removed from the camel's back. Frequently it became necessary to tie about the camel's neck a rope, which was pulled vigorously by a man inside the gate, while outside the driver of the camel belabored the beast with a club in order to get it through. Finally, after considerable grunting and strong opposition, the camel would squeeze its clumsy body through this opening, known as the "needle's eye."

This is the picture that Jesus Christ intended to impress upon the minds of his hearers. They were quite familiar with it. What Jesus Christ meant was—there is great danger that riches will prove to the rich man just such a hindrance as the merchandise on the back of the camel.

However, it sometimes happens that very small riches keep some men out of the "Kingdom of God." But that rich men are not Christian men simply because they are rich is an erroneous idea. I would not defend the rich man as such, still less would I champion the cause of the rich man who is a rascal and who abuses those in his employ. Jesus Christ had nothing but words of condemnation for such. If he has come into the church it is because of the good company he will get into. But such men are not the church—they are the parasites in the church. They might better be out of it so far as the good they do is concerned.

IT WILL HOLD—OM.

(By Clarence W. Dean.)

(Dedicated to the Honorable Judge.)

At last we are favored, kind friends, with a cure
For all the discomforts we have to endure;
Just try this prescription; the outcome is sure—
Get out an injunction.

If rivals are beating you out of your trade,
And profits are smaller than some you have made,
Don't fly off the handle—remain firm and staid—
Get out an injunction.

If ever you're blessed (?) with a troublesome wife,
Who takes all the happiness out of your life,
Don't ever resort to a gun, club or knife—
Get out an injunction.

And when your employes stand up for what's right,
By flatly refusing to work day and night,
Don't bother your head about making a fight—
Get out an injunction.

If hiring cheap help, whom you try to deceive,
And union men try to induce them to leave—
Don't lose any sleep, for there's no use to grieve—
Get out an injunction.

If left off the will of some wealthy deceased—
If tenants complain when their rent is increased,
Or clients refuse to be buncoed or fleeced—
Get out an injunction.

No matter in what way you're being misused,
Enjoin your tormentors (you'll not be refused);
We don't want to see our dear masters abused—
Get out an injunction.

More power to judges, injunctions and all—
For when the toilers are crushed to the wall
They'll wake up and vote for the right men some fall—
Then death to injunctions.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1906.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—It becomes my painful duty to chronicle the death of our late esteemed brother, Peter Jacobs, and that at the last meeting of Local 736 the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved brother, Peter Jacobs;

"Resolved, That we mourn his loss and sympathize with his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

"Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local 736, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Magazine for publication."

Yours respectfully,

WM. BLOY,
J. GORDON.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 7, 1905.

Mr. C. P. Shea:

Dear Sir and Brother—At a regular meeting of Local 735, I. B. of T., the following resolutions were adopted on the death of our Brother, Joseph Lappin, who died December 16, 1905:

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local 735, I. B. of T., extend to the bereaved wife our heartfelt sympathy in this her hour of bereavement, assuring her that as a husband and brother he will be missed both in the family circle and in our meetings; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the bereaved wife and a copy to our official Magazine of the I. B. of T."

W. J. RYAN, Rec. Secy.

A FOOL ANGEL.

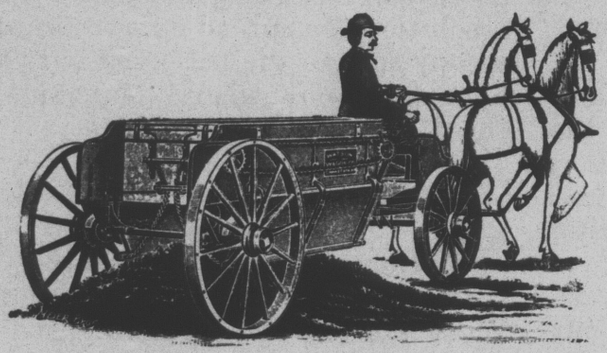
Whenever Sis Tempy arose to speak in the Hamburg Methodist Church every one present gave instant heed, because experience had taught the members that they were bound to hear something unusual whenever Sis Tempy felt disposed to testify.

One night the subject of the meeting was, "The First Hour in Heaven." Aunt Hannah Duncan had just testified that if she was "able ter hol' out an' hol' on an' git inter de kingdom," she would be so overwhelmed with the thought of God's goodness that she would "jes' set down inside de gate fer de fus' hour an' cry" for the very joy of being saved.

Up jumped Sis Tempy. A hush fell on the audience. "Bruddahs an' Sistahs," she said, "Sis Hannah's wrong! Who evah hyeahed uv any cryin' in glory? Nobody—nobody—less'n 'twuz Sis Hannah! Soon's I enter de gate I gwine hitch on my wings an' I gwine try de air! I gwine fly f'um glory ter glory! Zip-zip, zip-zip, zip-zip, I gwine fly up an' down ev'ry street. Den I'll circle 'roun' de th'one same ez a eagle; an' den I gwine set down by de 'postles an' de fo' an' twenty eldahs! An' I gwine hyeah 'em a-sayin': 'Gee whar dis fool angel come f'um!' "—S. X. Floyd in Colored American Magazine of New York.

Unionism stands for humanity to dumb beasts as well as humanity to man. The mule drivers in mine No. 6, Terre Haute, Ind., struck because they believed that the mules were not getting enough to eat. They remained out until the company took up the case and promised to supply enough hay and grain for the hungry mules.

WATSON DUMPING WAGONS



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